

207 West Waldburg Street
Savannah Victorian Historic District
Savannah
Chatman County
Georgia

GA-1169-D

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53D-

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SAVANNAH VICTORIAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

207 WEST WALDBURG STREET

HABS No. GA-1169D

Location: 207 West Waldburg Street, south side of Waldburg Street, Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia.

Present Owner: Sam and Herman Jones, 11 Kingman Avenue, Savannah, Georgia (1979).

Present Use: First floor is an apartment; second floor is vacant.

Significance: This two-story house with a projecting bay has its original kitchen wing still attached.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1886. The tax digest of 1886 shows no improvements on this lot. The tax digest of 1887 lists improvements valued at \$2,100.
2. Architect: None known.
3. Original owner: Joseph E. Fulton, a real estate agent who built this as rental property. The house is located on the west half of Lot 35, Lloyd Ward.
4. Alterations and additions: The kitchen wing has been subdivided into three rooms.

For background information, see Savannah Victorian Historic District, HABS No. GA-1169.

B. Bibliography:

Tax Digests, 1886, 1887 City of Savannah. Located in Georgia Historical Society.

City Directories, City of Savannah, Georgia Historical Society.

Prepared by: Beth Lattimore Reiter
Project Historian
Historic American Buildings
Survey
August, 1979

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This two-story frame house features a two-story bay on the front and deep ornamented eaves.
2. Condition of fabric: Poor. The roof leaks and the ceiling is caving in on the second floor.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The two-story structure measures 24' across its two-bay front by 73'-6".
2. Foundations: Brick pier over a crawl space.
3. Wall construction and finish: Frame with clapboard siding.
4. Structural system: Wood frame construction.
5. Porches, stoops: The front one-story wooden entrance stoop is approached from the east by winding brick steps, protected by an iron railing. Two columns sitting on square plinths support a flat wooden canopy. The front spindles are missing, but there is a railing with turned spindles on the west side of the porch. The wooden rear porch, approached by seven wooden steps, provides access to the kitchen wing and the hall.
6. Chimneys: Two stuccoed brick chimneys rise from the east wall of the front two rooms; a third chimney on the south wall services the rear room.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The front entrance door has four raised panels and is framed by sidelights and a transom. The back door has a glass panel on the upper half and two tiers of panels below.
 - b. Windows: The projecting two-story front bay has three windows in each story, each two-over-four-light double-hung sash. The remaining windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sash set into plain flat surrounds.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: Shallow hip roofs with standing seam tin sheathing cover the main block and the kitchen wing.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: A concave frieze is braced by boldly beaded vertical strips of wood in place of brackets, alternating with an applied diamond pattern. The portico canopy has the same treatment.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Both floors have a side hall plan, three rooms deep with a one-story kitchen wing extending at the rear.
2. Stairways: A straight run extends up the hall's west wall. The plain rail has a conical-shaped newel topped by a knob.
3. Floors: Wood floors throughout.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: All principal rooms have painted plaster walls trimmed with picture molding and simple baseboards. Plaster cornices are in very bad repair in the first-floor parlors. Narrow wooden wainscoting covers the ceiling and walls of the kitchen wing.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways, doors: The door from the hall to the front parlor has six lights in the upper half and two raised panels below. The double sliding doors between the front and rear parlor have been partially closed and fixed, and the opening has been filled with glass-paned french doors. Double sliding doors also separated the rear parlor and the dining room; these have been filled in and a single-pane glass door inserted. The remaining interior doors are wooden raised four-panel doors.
6. Decorative features: The front parlor's wooden mantel is flanked by pilasters with an incised geometric design supporting a plain shelf. The mantel in the rear parlor has chamfered corners, no pilasters and an arched keystone opening. The dining room mantel has an arched opening and paneled spandrels. The wooden mantels of the second floor are plain, fronted by arched coal grates. The dining room ceiling has a decorative medallion.
7. Mechanical systems:
 - a. Heating, airconditioning, and ventilating: The rooms are ventilated by the moveable transoms over the doors. The house, originally heated by wood, then coal-burning fireplaces, is now heated by gas space heaters.
 - b. Plumbing: This house has an original indoor bathroom with water-closet, tub and lavatory. The outline of the gravity flow tank still shows on the wall. The original lavatory and cast-iron footed tub remain in the bathroom.
 - c. Lighting: Evidence of gas wall fixtures are in the bathroom and upstairs bedrooms. The house was subsequently electrified.

D. Site:

The house is built on the lot line with its stoop encroaching on the public sidewalk.

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PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the City of Savannah, the Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project, Inc., and Historic Savannah Foundation. The recording project was completed during the summer of 1979 under the general direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS; Kenneth L. Anderson, Principal Architect; Eric Delony, Project Coordinator, Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project, Inc.; Beth Lattimore Reiter, Project Historian, Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project, Inc.; and Susan Dornbusch, Project Supervisor, University of Virginia; with student architects Gregori Anderson (Howard University), David Fixler (Columbia University), Stephen Lauf (Temple University), and Tamara Peacock (University of Florida), at the HABS Office in Savannah, Georgia. The drawings were edited in the Washington office in September 1979 by architects Susan Dornbusch and Gregori Anderson. The historical and architectural data was reviewed and edited during October-November 1979 by staff historian Jan Cigliano. Photographs were taken in September 1979 by Walter Smalling, a staff photographer with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. The documentation on the historic district will be used in the rehabilitation of the residences and in developing design guidelines for the area.